

A METHOD, SOFTWARE PROGRAM, AND SYSTEM FOR ISOLATING
RISK IN A FINANCIAL TRANSACTION

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION:

The instant invention relates to a method, software program, and system for isolating risk in a financial transaction. More particularly, the instant invention relates to a method, software program, and system for isolating risk among different bonds.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A Collateralized Bond Obligation ("CBO") creates strong credits (such as loans, bonds, or other obligations) by tranching a large pool of individual credits. The pool can be a large pool of unrated credits such as credit card receivables or a relatively small (e.g., 20 borrowers) pool of rated and/or unrated credits in the case of a municipal State Revolving Fund ("SRF"). The high quality of the more senior CBO tranche(s) is achieved at the expense of the quality of the more junior tranche(s). As the pools get larger, the percentage of underlying credits that can be expected to default decreases even though the absolute number increases. Thus, as the pool becomes larger, the smaller the percentage of total pool that is required to be subordinate, but the more likely it is that a subordinate tranche will in fact sustain losses. The most subordinate tranche is viewed as similar to equity (in the case of an SRF, it is funded with program equity) and bears a large credit and yield penalty.

In general, because the subordinate tranche(s) bear the risk of a default of an underlying credit and adding more credits increases the likelihood that the subordinate tranche(s) will sustain losses (even though losses may decrease on a percentage basis), pools are generally closed unless consent is obtained from the holder(s) of the subordinate tranche(s). As a result, CBOs are generally only used in situations where there is a wide credit and yield spread between the quality of the underlying credits and that of the senior tranche(s) or where there is a compelling business need for someone to hold the equity (e.g., to get the underlying loans off the balance sheet).

Moreover, in structuring issuer-specific credit related products, payment priorities that are established in the documents may not be fully honored in bankruptcy. Rather than all of the liquidation value going to the senior creditors to the extent necessary to make them whole, a portion goes to the subordinate holders, even though the senior obligations remain in default. This reduces the benefit of subordination as a structuring device.

Further, under a traditional CBO structure, the individual underlying securities are not owned directly or beneficially by the holders of the CBO tranches. Rather, the holders of the CBO securities own an interest in the cash flows from the underlying pool of obligations which interest provides the holders with a specified priority of payment. Payments are treated the same whether

they are payments in the ordinary course or payments made in connection with a discharge of an underlying obligation in bankruptcy. However, in the traditional CBO structure, the underlying securities are not tranching at the issuer level, but are tranching collectively at the CBO level.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a flowchart of a method according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 shows a flowchart of a method according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 shows a flowchart of a method according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 shows a flowchart of a method according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 shows a flowchart of a method according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 shows a flowchart of a method according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 shows a block diagram of a software program according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 8 shows a block diagram of a system according to an eighth embodiment of the present invention.

Among those benefits and improvements that have been disclosed, other objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying figures. The figures constitute a part of this specification and include exemplary embodiments of the present invention and illustrate various objects and features thereof.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As required, detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein; however, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention that may be embodied in various forms. The figures are not necessarily to scale, some features may be exaggerated to show details of particular components. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a basis for the claims and as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present invention.

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The new CBO structure described and claimed herein provides, among other things, a mechanism for inserting a third party between the underlying issuer and the ultimate purchaser. Although the CBO holders may have a beneficial interest in the specific underlying bond, the third party is the owner (for purposes of a bankruptcy) of both senior and subordinate obligations, and upon receipt of any payments in connection with the bankruptcy (including both payments intended for senior and subordinate creditors) redistributes the payments in accordance with the original priorities. Under this new CBO structure the subordination can either be created by the issuer (in which case imposing the third party between the issuer and bondholder makes the issuer's subordination fully effective) or at the CBO level by tranching preexisting securities. In one embodiment of the present invention, the subordination is created for individual bonds or bond issues rather than across the entire pool. Thus, effective subordination is created between the senior and subordinate holders of individual securities in an attempt to insulate the senior holders for default risk and to place the risk relating to the default of an individual issuer primarily on the related subordinate issuer.

An alternative approach to achieving effective subordination may be to maintain subordination, even in bankruptcy, by giving the holders of the senior class of securities direct contractual rights versus the holders of the subordinate class. Thus, it is believed that the bankruptcy of an issuer would only affect the rights of the various classes of securities with respect to the debtor and would not affect the contractual rights of various classes against each other. Generally, bond documents do not attempt to give the various classes of holders rights against each other, but only gives them rights against the issuer. Therefore, in bankruptcy, all of the rights of the various classes of holders against the holder are extinguished in exchange for the payments crammed down on the various classes under the reorganization plan approved by the bankruptcy court. Even if the payments are made to the trustee, the rights of the senior class of holders against the bankrupt entity to receive payment prior to the subordinate holders have been extinguished. Therefore, the trustee is not legally entitled to pay funds intended for the subordinate bondholders to the senior bondholders. However, if there were a contractual arrangement between the senior and subordinate holders as to the priority of payment, then that arrangement should not be affected by the issuer's bankruptcy. Even though the senior holders' right against the issuer to receive payment prior to the subordinate holder were extinguished, payments made to the trustee for the benefit of the subordinate holders would be subject to the rights of the senior holders against the subordinate holders

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In summary, the present invention provides for what will hereinafter be referred to as the Tranche Subordinated Bond approach (or "TSB" approach), wherein each senior and subordinate holder is primarily exposed to a particular identified ("related") credit and only secondarily exposed to the impact of a default of any other ("unrelated") credit. This is achieved by tranching each individual credit as well as the pool of credits. In other words, each senior TSB holder is primarily exposed to (and perhaps even owns an interest in) a particular credit. The senior TSB holder should not be affected by any underlying default except a default on its related credit and only if the amount of the default exceeds the amount of the subordinate TSBs related to the same underlying credit. It is believed that this should also have the benefit of avoiding concentration and capacity problems for holders of senior TSBs, analogous to bond insurance for which holder capacity is based on the underlying credit. If a default exceeds the amount of the related subordinate TSBs (i.e., the subordinate TSBs that are primarily exposed to the same underlying credit), then amounts payable to the holders of unrelated subordinate TSBs would be applied to make the holders of the related senior TSBs whole and the unrelated subordinate TSB holders would become owners of or become subrogated to the claim of the related senior TSB holders.

If the amount of the senior TSBs is less than the expected recovery value in the event of a default of the underlying credit, then the unrelated subordinate TSB holders would be exposed to a temporary non-payment ("timing risk") but not to a permanent non-payment ("ultimate payment risk") in the event of a default on the underlying credit since unrelated subordinate holders would be reimbursed from recovery value when it is realized. Another characteristic of the TSB approach is that the amount of senior TSBs created may be limited to increase the likelihood that a payment default could be fully absorbed by the holders of the related subordinate TSB holders. Consequently, there may be an intermediate tranche which is, in effect, a pass-through of the underlying credit with neither the benefit nor burden of the tranching of the pool. The intermediate tranche would have the identical credit characteristics of the related underlying credit, with the possible exception that all of the recovery value of the loan may be devoted first to amounts due to the related senior TSBs (including such amounts to which unrelated subordinate TSBs have become subrogated).

Thus, when a new credit is added to the pool or the amount of an existing credit is increased, the risk to the unrelated subordinated TSB holders can be minimized, first, because the first loss is borne by holders of the related subordinate TSBs and, second, because the risk to the unrelated subordinate TSB holders is essentially timing risk rather than ultimate payment risk. Credits could be added to the pool either at the behest of an issuer or by a holder of an underlying

credit. This approach could be targeted toward credits that in fact are directly held in the public debt markets such as investment grade rated credits or high-yield credits that are directly held by institutional buyers. Both ultimate payment risk and timing risk to unrelated subordinate TSB holders could effectively be eliminated through the use of sub-pools and/or mini-pools as described below.

To further reduce the risk to holders of unrelated subordinate TSBs, it may be desirable to create sub-pools within the larger pool where the nature of the risk to subordinate TSB holders within the sub-pool is similar. For example, traditional municipal credits, tax-exempt hospital credits, industrial corporate credits, and high-yield credits (including municipal) might be separated. Also, credits of a particular rating category might be separated from credits of a different rating category. It is believed that the senior TSBs within the sub-pool should be able to independently achieve high-grade ratings. However, to maximize the credit benefit to all senior TSBs, all senior TSBs could ultimately be secured by all subordinate TSBs. To still insulate subordinate TSB holders from risk associated with a different sub-pool, it may be a requirement that, in order to combine sub-pools, the senior TSBs within each sub-pool must meet a specified rating standard (e.g., triple-A) without the benefit of any cross-subsidization from any other sub-pool. Hence, no subordinate TSB from a different pool would be affected unless a credit that is triple-A on its own (the senior TSBs within the other sub-pool) would default without the benefit of the cross-subsidization. This reduces the risk to each subordinate TSB holder from credits that are qualitatively different, while maintaining the benefit to the senior TSBs of having the largest and most diverse possible pool of subordinate TSBs securing the senior TSBs.

From a credit and disclosure perspective, it is believed that important factors to a senior TSB holder are the quality of the underlying credit (to which the TSB holder is primarily exposed) and the quality of the credit enhancement provided by the entire pool. Given the diversity of the pool, it is believed that it would be unnecessary to provide disclosure on any particular credit. In any case, it is likely that all of the underlying credits would be registered or otherwise have publicly available disclosure that could be incorporated by reference. The ability to identify each underlying credit and incorporated disclosure by reference could be important to providing adequate disclosure to subordinated TSB holders who are on a secondary or tertiary basis exposed to credits across the pool. It is believed, however, that the relevant disclosure on an unrelated sub-pool should be no more than would be required for the senior tranche of a stand alone pool (since no subordinate TSB holder would be affected by a default on a credit within an unrelated pool

unless the senior tranche would otherwise default), which for a large and diverse pool would be a standard disclosure only.

In another embodiment, if, for a particular type of credit, there are sub-pools representing different rating categories of underlying credits, the integrity of the sub-pools could be maximized in the event of a downgrade of the rating of an underlying credit by transferring the credit from the higher rated sub-pool to the lower rated sub-pool. This should not materially affect the holders of the related senior TSBs since they are secured by the whole pool. It is believed that this may slightly disadvantage the holders of the related subordinate TSBs in that they would be exposed to secondary risk related to an underlying default in the lower rated sub-pool. However, it would impose on the subordinate TSB holder, who chose the credit, the full burden of the credit deterioration rather than sharing it with the holders of unrelated subordinate TSBs within the higher rated sub-pool. The holders in the sub-pool to which the credit is transferred would not be hurt since their exposure would be no different than that related to adding any other qualifying credit to the sub-pool. Similarly, if an underlying credit has its rating increased, that credit could be transferred to the higher rated sub-pool for that credit type. For the same reasons as just stated, there should be no detriment to the holders in the sub-pool to which the credit is transferred and the transfer would give the holder of the transferred subordinate TSB the full benefit of the appreciation of the credit.

Any actual default would be primarily the responsibility of the subordinate TSB holders in the related sub-pool (and their transferees) at the time of the default and secondarily the responsibility of the unrelated subordinate TSB holders within the pool. Alternatively, the program manager could at some earlier point identify a troubled credit as the responsibility of the subordinate TSB holders as of that date (and their transferees). Thus, a problem with a particular credit can be isolated so as not to affect the ability to add other credits to the pool. Otherwise, a troubled credit could disincentivize potential subordinated TSB holders from participating in the related pool since a loss on that credit would be shared by the new subordinated TSB holder.

In a further embodiment, for credits without significant recovery values, (for which it is impossible to eliminate ultimate payment risk by tranching an individual credit), or simply to eliminate timing risk to unrelated TSBs, or to increase the proportion of the securities that can be converted into senior TSBs, it may be necessary or desirable for the subordinate TSB structure to be based on groups of underlying credits (a "mini-pool") as well as single underlying credits. The structure of a mini-pool would be similar to that of a sub-pool in that any default within the pool would first be borne by the holders of the subordinate TSBs within the pool including

subordinate TSBs relating to both individual credits and mini-pools before the holders of any unrelated subordinate TSBs would be affected. Each mini-pool might contain credits of a particular sub-category of the type of credits in the corresponding sub-pool (e.g., credits related to a particular industry, such as telecommunications). The senior TSBs related to a mini-pool could still be based on individual credits rather than on the mini-pool of credits. The test for addition of a mini-pool to a sub-pool could be significantly less rigorous than the test for addition of a sub-pool to the pool. It may only be necessary that the ultimate payment risk and/or timing risk to holders of unrelated subordinate TSBs within the sub-pool be made comparable to the risk posed by each other underlying credit or pool of mini-credits within the sub-pool.

Using the TSB approach, an institutional holder (e.g., a pension fund) could create high-grade, credit enhanced, more liquid senior TSBs related to either individual securities or a mini-pool of securities that it holds. As the pool gets larger, the credit quality of the senior TSBs would increase (or at least the probability of any non-payment would get less and less). It is further believed that the result for the senior TSBs would be similar to adding bond insurance to municipal bonds: a) an increase in price or b) a decrease in market yield. Alternatively, rather than being reflected in the price of the senior TSBs, the economic benefit of the TSB structure could be reflected in a higher retained yield on the subordinate TSBs.

Referring now to Fig. 1, a flowchart showing a method according to a first embodiment of the invention is shown. As seen in this Fig. 1, Pool 101 contains First Credit 103. First Credit 103, which includes an obligation to make specified payments, can be in a non-default state if the obligation is met or a default state if the obligation is not met. First Senior Holder 105 is associated with First Credit 103 using First Senior Holder Financial Instrument 107, through which payments flow from First Credit 103 to First Senior Holder 105. First Subordinate Holder 109 is associated with First Credit 103 using First Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument 111, through which payments flow from First Credit 103 to First Subordinate Holder 109. First Senior Holder Financial Instrument 107 and First Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument 111 may be structured to provide for the priority of payments from First Credit 103 to First Senior Holder 105 prior to payments from First Credit 103 to First Subordinate Holder 109.

Pool 101 also contains Second Credit 113. Second Credit 113, which includes an obligation to make specified payments, can be in a non-default state if the obligation is met or a default state if the obligation is not met. Second Senior Holder 115 is associated with Second Credit 113 using Second Senior Holder Financial Instrument 117, through which payments flow from Second Credit 113 to Second Senior Holder 115. Second Subordinate Holder 119 is

associated with Second Credit 113 using Second Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument 121, through which payments flow from Second Credit 113 to Second Subordinate Holder 119. Second Senior Holder Financial Instrument 117 and Second Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument 121 may be structured to provide for the priority of payments from Second Credit 113 to Second Senior Holder 115 prior to payments from Second Credit 113 to Second Subordinate Holder 119.

In the event that First Credit 103 enters the default state any payments available from First Credit 103 are first applied to First Senior Holder 105 (at the expense of First Subordinate Holder 109). To the extent that the payments to First Senior Holder 105 are still not sufficient to cover the obligation of First Credit 103 then payments due Second Subordinate Holder 119 are used to cover the obligation to First Senior Holder 105 (this is shown by the dashed line marked A in Fig. 2). Further, to the extent that any benefit remains in the obligation of First Credit 103 to First Senior Holder 105 then Second Subordinate Holder 119 is provided such remaining benefit (this is shown by the dashed line marked B in Fig. 2).

Of course, if Second Credit 113 enters the default state rather than First Credit 103 an analogous operation is carried out with regard to First Subordinate Holder 109, Second Senior Holder 115, and Second Credit 113.

Referring now to Fig. 2, a flowchart showing a method according to another embodiment of the present invention is shown. This embodiment is similar to the embodiment of Fig. 1 and elements of Fig. 1 corresponding to elements of Fig. 2 will not be described again in detail. The principle difference between the embodiments of Figs. 1 and 2 is that in the embodiment of Fig. 2 the First Senior Holder Financial Instrument 207 and the First Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument 211 are included within a First Master Financial Instrument 223 and the Second Senior Holder Financial Instrument 217 and the Second Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument 221 are included within a Second Master Financial Instrument 225. The two embodiments otherwise operate in a similar manner.

Referring now to Fig. 3, a flowchart showing a method according to another embodiment of the invention is shown. As seen in this Fig., Pool 301 contains First Credit 303, Second Credit 305, Third Credit 307, and Fourth Credit 309. First Credit 303 and Second Credit 305 are included within First Sub-Pool 311 and Third Credit 307 and Fourth Credit 309 are included within Second Sub-Pool 313. Each of First Credit 303, Second Credit 305, Third Credit 307, and Fourth Credit 309 includes an obligation to make specified payments and each of First Credit 303, Second Credit 305, Third Credit 307, and Fourth

Credit 309 can be in a non-default state if a respective obligation is met or a default state if the obligation is not met.

First Senior Holder 315 is associated with First Credit 303 using First Senior Holder Financial Instrument 317, through which payments flow from First Credit 303 to First Senior Holder 315. First Subordinate Holder 319 is associated with First Credit 303 using First Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument 321, through which payments flow from First Credit 303 to First Subordinate Holder 319. First Senior Holder Financial Instrument 317 and Second Senior Holder Financial Instrument 321 may be structured to provide for the priority of payments from First Credit 303 to First Senior Holder 315 prior to payments from First Credit 303 to First Subordinate Holder 319.

Further, as shown in Fig. 3, each of second through fourth Senior Holders and Subordinate Holders are associated with respective Credits through respective Financial Instruments. The various Financial Instruments may be structured as described above with reference to the priority of payments between corresponding Senior Holders and Subordinate Holders.

In the event that First Credit 303 enters the default state any payments available from First Credit 303 are first applied to First Senior Holder 315 (at the expense of First Subordinate Holder 319). To the extent that the payments to First Senior Holder 315 are still not sufficient to cover the obligation of First Credit 303 then payments due Second Subordinate Holder 327 are used to cover the obligation to First Senior Holder 315 (this is shown by the dashed line marked A in Fig. 3).

Further, to the extent that the payments to First Senior Holder 315 from Second Subordinate Holder 327 are insufficient to fulfill the obligation of First Credit 303 the payments due Third Subordinate Holder 335 and Fourth Subordinate Holder 343 may be used (shown by the dashed lines marked C and D in Fig. 3). Thereafter, to the extent that any benefit remains in the obligation of First Credit 303 to First Senior Holder 315, and to the extent that payments due Third Subordinate Holder 335 and Fourth Subordinate Holder 343 had been directed to First Senior Holder 315, Third Subordinate Holder 335 and Fourth Subordinate Holder 343 are provided such remaining benefit (this is shown by the dashed lines marked E and F in Fig. 3). Finally, to the extent that any benefit remains in the obligation of First Credit 303 to First Senior Holder 315 after Third Subordinate Holder 335 and Fourth Subordinate Holder 343 have been made whole, Second Subordinate Holder 327 is provided such remaining benefit (this is shown by the dashed line marked B in Fig. 3).

Of note is the fact that the operation of Sub-Pool 311 is similar to the operation of Pool 101 of Fig. 1. Also of note is the fact that any remaining benefit may not be applied to Second Subordinate Holder 327 (associated with a Credit in the same Sub-Pool as the defaulting Credit) until Third Subordinate Holder 335 and Fourth Subordinate Holder 343 (associated with a Credit in a different Sub-Pool than the defaulting Credit) have been made whole. In another example, if a Credit other than First Credit 303 enters the default state then an analogous operation is carried out with regard to each Subordinate Holder, each Senior Holder, and each Credit.

Referring now to Fig. 4, a flowchart showing a method according to another embodiment of the present invention is shown. This embodiment is similar to the embodiment of Fig. 3 and elements of Fig. 3 corresponding to elements of Fig. 4 will not be described again in detail. The principle difference between the embodiments of Figs. 3 and 4 is that in the embodiment of Fig. 4 each associated Senior Holder Financial Instrument and Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument is included within a Master Financial Instrument. The two embodiments otherwise operate in a similar manner.

Referring now to Fig. 5, a flowchart showing a method according to another embodiment of the invention is shown. As seen in this Fig., Pool 501 contains First Credit 503, Second Credit 505, Third Credit 507, Fourth Credit 509 and Fifth Credit 511. Second Credit 505 and Third Credit 507 are included within Mini-Pool 512 which in turn is included within First Sub-Pool 513. First Credit 503 is also included within First Sub-Pool 513. Further, Fourth Credit 509 and Fifth Credit 511 are included within Second Sub-Pool 515. Each of First Credit 503, Second Credit 505, Third Credit 507, Fourth Credit 509 and Fifth Credit 511 includes an obligation to make specified payments and each of First Credit 503, Second Credit 505, Third Credit 507, Fourth Credit 509 and Fifth Credit 511 can be in a non-default state if a respective obligation is met or a default state if the obligation is not met.

First Senior Holder 517 is associated with First Credit 503 using First Senior Holder Financial Instrument 519, through which payments flow from First Credit 503 to First Senior Holder 517. First Subordinate Holder 521 is associated with First Credit 503 using First Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument 523, through which payments flow from First Credit 503 to First Subordinate Holder 521. First Senior Holder Financial Instrument 519 and First Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument 523 may be structured to provide for the priority of payments from First Credit 503 to First Senior Holder 517 prior to payments from First Credit 503 to First Subordinate Holder 521.

Further, as shown in Fig. 5, each of second through fifth Senior Holders and Subordinate Holders are associated with respective Credits through respective Financial Instruments. The various Financial Instruments may be structured as described above with reference to the priority of payments between corresponding Senior Holders and Subordinate Holders.

In the event that Second Credit 505 enters the default state any payments available from Second Credit 505 are first applied to Second Senior Holder 525 (at the expense of Second Subordinate Holder 529). To the extent that the payments to Second Senior Holder 525 are still not sufficient to cover the obligation of Second Credit 505, payments due Third Subordinate Holder 537 are used to cover the obligation to Second Senior Holder 525 (this is shown by the dashed line marked A in Fig. 5). Further, to the extent that the payments to Second Senior Holder 525 which had been due Third Subordinate Holder 537 are insufficient to fulfill the obligation of Second Credit 505, payments due First Subordinate Holder 521 may be used (shown by the dashed line marked C in Fig. 5).

Further still, to the extent that the payments to Second Senior Holder 525 which had been due First Subordinate Holder 521 are insufficient to fulfill the obligation of Second Credit 505, payments due Fourth Subordinate Holder 545 and Fifth Subordinate Holder 553 may be used (shown by the dashed lines marked E and F in Fig. 5).

Thereafter, to the extent that any benefit remains in the obligation of Second Credit 505 to Second Senior Holder 525, and to the extent that payments due Fourth Subordinate Holder 545 and Fifth Subordinate Holder 553 had been directed to Second Senior Holder 525, Fourth Subordinate Holder 545 and Fifth Subordinate Holder 553 are provided such remaining benefit (this is shown by the dashed lines marked G and H in Fig. 5). Next, to the extent that any benefit remains in the obligation of Second Credit 505 to Second Senior Holder 525 after Fourth Subordinate Holder 545 and Fifth Subordinate Holder 553 have been made whole, and to the extent that payments due First Subordinate Holder 521 had been directed to Second Senior Holder 525, First Subordinate Holder 521 is provided such remaining benefit (this is shown by the dashed line marked D in Fig. 5).

Finally, to the extent that any benefit remains in the obligation of Second Credit 505 to Second Senior Holder 525 after First Subordinate Holder 521, Fourth Subordinate Holder 545 and Fifth Subordinate Holder 553 have been made whole, Third Subordinate Holder 537 is provided such remaining benefit (this is shown by the dashed line marked B in Fig. 5).

Of note is the fact that the operation of Mini-Pool 512 is similar to the operation of both Sub-Pool 311 of Fig. 3 and Pool 101 of Fig. 1. Also of note is the fact that: a) any remaining benefit may not be applied to Third Subordinate Holder 537 (which is associated with a Credit in the same Mini-Pool as the defaulting Credit) until First Subordinate Holder 521 (which is associated with a Credit outside the Mini-Pool with the defaulting Credit) has been made whole; and b) any remaining benefit may not be applied to First Subordinate Holder 521 (which is associated with a Credit in the same Sub-Pool as the defaulting Credit) until Fourth Subordinate Holder 545 and Fifth Subordinate Holder 553 (which are associated with Credits outside the Sub-Pool with the defaulting Credit) have been made whole.

Of course, if a Credit other than Second Credit 505 enters the default state then an analogous operation is carried out with regard to each Subordinate Holder, each Senior Holder, and each Credit.

Referring now to Fig. 6, a flowchart showing a method according to another embodiment of the present invention is shown. This embodiment is similar to the embodiment of Fig. 5 and elements of Fig. 5 corresponding to elements of Fig. 6 will not be described again in detail. The principle difference between the embodiments of Figs. 5 and 6 is that in the embodiment of Fig. 6 each associated Senior Holder Financial Instrument and Subordinate Holder Financial Instrument is included within a Master Financial Instrument. The two embodiments otherwise operate in a similar manner.

Referring now to Fig. 7, a block diagram of a software program according to another embodiment of the present invention is shown. As seen in this Fig., Software Program 701 includes:

- 1) Database Module 703 for storing data concerning each credit, each senior holder, each subordinate holder, each senior holder financial instrument, each subordinate holder financial instrument, the transaction pool, each sub-pool, and each mini-pool;
- 2) Allocation Module 705 for allocating sub-pools to the transaction pool, for allocating mini-pools to each of the sub-pools, and for allocating credits to each of the mini-pools, sub-pools, and transaction pool;
- 3) Association Module 707 for associating a senior holder and a subordinate holder with each of the credits by associating a) a senior holder with a respective senior holder financial instrument through which payments from a respective credit flow to the senior holder and b) a subordinate holder with a

respective subordinate holder financial instrument through which payments from a respective credit flow to the subordinate holder; and

4) Crediting Module 709 for:

- i) crediting payments from each subordinate holder financial instrument associated with credits within the same mini-pool as a defaulting credit to perform the obligation of the senior holder financial instrument associated with the defaulting credit for the benefit of the senior holder to the extent that payments due the senior holder associated with the defaulting credit are not available;
- ii) crediting payments from each subordinate holder financial instrument associated with credits outside the mini-pool with the defaulting credit but within the same sub-pool as the defaulting credit to perform the obligation of the senior holder financial instrument associated with the defaulting credit for the benefit of the senior holder to the extent that the payments of each subordinate holder financial instrument associated with credits within the same mini-pool as the defaulting credit which were used for the benefit of the senior holder do not cover the obligation of the defaulting credit;
- iii) crediting payments from each subordinate holder financial instrument associated with credits outside the sub-pool containing the defaulting credit to perform the obligation of the senior holder financial instrument associated with the defaulting credit for the benefit of the senior holder to the extent that the payments of each subordinate holder financial instrument associated with credits within the same sub-pool as the defaulting credit which were used for the benefit of the senior holder do not cover the obligation of the defaulting credit;
- iv) crediting each subordinate holder associated with credits outside the sub-pool containing the defaulting credit with the benefit of the obligation of the defaulting credit to the associated senior holder to the extent that the payments due each subordinate holder associated with credits outside the sub-pool containing the defaulting credit were used to perform the obligation of the defaulting credit;
- v) crediting each subordinate holder associated with credits within the same sub-pool as the defaulting credit with the benefit of the obligation of the

defaulting credit to the associated senior holder to the extent that payments due each subordinate holder associated with credits within the same sub-pool as the defaulting credit were used to perform the obligation of the defaulting credit and to the extent that a benefit exists after any benefit is provided each subordinate holder associated with credits outside the sub-pool containing the defaulting credit; and

- vi) crediting each subordinate holder associated with credits within the same mini-pool as the defaulting credit with the benefit of the obligation of the defaulting credit to the associated senior holder to the extent that payments due each subordinate holder associated with credits within the same mini-pool as the defaulting credit were used to perform the obligation of the defaulting credit and to the extent that a benefit exists a) after any benefit is provided each subordinate holder associated with credits outside the sub-pool containing the defaulting credit and b) after any benefit is provided each subordinate holder associated with credits outside the mini-pool containing the defaulting credit and within the sub-pool containing the defaulting credit.

Referring now to Fig. 8, a block diagram of a system according to another embodiment of the present invention is shown. As seen in this Fig., Computer 801 includes Memory 803 for storing a software program (not shown) and CPU 805 for processing the software program. Monitor 807, Keyboard 809, Mouse 811, and Printer 813 are connected to Computer 801 to provide user input/output. The software program stored in Memory 803 and processed by CPU 805 may of course be the software program of the present invention. In any case, the details of each of Computer 801, Memory 803, CPU 805, Monitor 807, Keyboard 809, Mouse 811, and Printer 813 are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and will not be discussed further.

While a number of embodiments of the present invention have been described, it is understood that these embodiments are illustrative only, and not restrictive, and that many modifications may become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, while the present invention has been described with reference to each credit being associated with a single senior holder financial instrument and a single subordinate holder financial instrument any desired number of tiered seniority senior holder financial instruments and/or tiered seniority subordinate holder financial instruments could be used. Further still, while the

present invention has been described with reference to each senior holder financial instrument and each subordinate holder financial instrument being associated with a single respective senior holder and a single respective subordinate holder any desired number of senior holders and/or subordinate holders could be associated with each respective senior holder financial instrument and subordinate holder financial instrument. Further still, each TSB holder (i.e., each senior holder or each subordinate holder) could directly own the respective underlying credit or have a pass-through interest in the form of ownership of an interest in a mutual fund, trust, partnership, or corporation (either debt or equity). Further still, the obligation of subordinate holders to cover for senior holders could be in the form a guarantee, an insurance policy, or an agreement to purchase (either all payments or defaulted payments). Further still, each credit and associated senior holder financial instrument and/or subordinate holder financial instrument could be incorporated into a single instrument. Further still, the memory of the system may comprise a magnetic hard drive, a magnetic floppy disk, a compact disk, a ROM, a RAM, and/or any other appropriate memory. Further still, the computer of the system may comprise a stand-alone PC-type micro-computer as depicted or the computer may comprise one of a mainframe computer or a mini-computer, for example. Further still, another computer could access the software program being processed by the CPU by utilizing a local area network, a wide area network, or the Internet, for example.